

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention at St. Joseph.

An All-Day and All-Night Struggle Over the Nominations—The Platform for Sound Money, Protection, Reciprocity and McKinley.

CHAIRMAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
Chauncey I. Filley.....St. Louis
DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.
Chauncey I. Filley.....St. Louis
Maj. William Warner.....Kansas City
F. G. Niedringhaus.....St. Louis
John H. Bothwell.....Sedalia
ALTERNATES
Louis Benke.....Chariton
James T. Monroe.....Laclede
Leon Jordan.....St. Louis
J. N. Farmer.....St. Louis

The republican state convention at St. Joseph was the most exciting ever held by the republican party in the state of Missouri.

The convention was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

The platform was called to elect four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention in St. Louis, and to transact such other business as might properly come before it.

Griffith, assistant secretary, H. L. Eades, sergeant-at-arms, C. G. Williams.

Mr. Neal, of the Fifth district, offered the usual motion, which went through, to send all resolutions to the committee on resolutions without debate.

Then, on motion of Mr. Mott, of St. Louis, the calling of the districts for members of the three committees, on credentials, order of business and platform, commenced.

When the St. Louis districts were reached anti-Filleyites attempted to secure recognition. The chair refused to recognize them while the roll-call was in progress. When the call was completed Mr. Moran, of the Fourth district, got so far as to say: "There is a question here whether delegations whose seats are contested should sit as members to try those contests."

The Filley men drowned his voice. The chairman ruled that Moran could not speak, and immediately put the question: "Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?"

"Roll-call on that," demanded Moran. The chairman ignored him, put the motion, and declared it carried.

There were demands for recognition, until some one made a motion to adjourn for one hour. The chair put the motion, and declared it carried.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.
The Temporary Officers Made Permanent, and Messrs. Filley, Warner, Niedringhaus and Bothwell Elected Delegates-at-Large.

At 10 p. m. Chairman Barthold appeared on the platform and announced that the committee on credentials was about ready to report. It was 10:40, however, before the committee appeared. Chairman McCoy stated that the report had been made by a vote of 10 to 5. He then read the reports of all counties, except in Clay county, where there was a contest, and the Missouri delegation was seated, and in the Pike county delegation, where the Finley and Covington delegation was seated.

In the contest in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth, where the 108 delegates from St. Louis were in question, the roll of the secretary was adopted by the committee, seating the Filley delegation.

The platform is strong for sound money, protection, reciprocity and indorses Hon. William McKinley for president.

Sparling for Points.
There were great crowds in the convention city. They came from every portion of the state—St. Louis and Kansas City sending the great number. The hours before the convention met were spent in sparring for points. There were two delegations from St. Louis—the regulars, elected under the call of the state central committee and the city central committee, and a delegation representing the "protestors," headed by H. C. Kerens and Nat. Frank, anti-Filleyites.

When the hour approached for the convention to assemble there was a great crowd before the Crawford opera house. The local committee had secured control of that structure, had issued tickets of admission, and through the influence of the local committee the anti-Filleyites from St. Louis expected to gain entrance into the building and secure the seats allotted to the St. Louis delegates.

The question then was, "Shall the minority report be rejected?" On a viva voce vote the motion was declared carried, but on request of a number of delegates the roll was ordered called.

Almost every vote of "yea" was cheered, and long before St. Louis was reached it was 2 to 1 in favor of the question.

When St. Louis was called the chairman said: "Our modesty restrains us from voting."

For a moment there was silence, and then the convention broke into a cheer. Some of the counties, Greene among them, made fractional divisions of their vote, in order to be neutral.

The roll-call resulted in the triumph of the motion and the rejection of the minority report by votes of 161½ yeas and 18½ nays.

Mr. McCoy then moved the adoption of the majority report, and the question was put and carried with a shout, only a few struggling "nays" being cast.

large, it was moved that Charles F. Covington, of Louisiana, colored, be elected by acclamation, and the motion prevailed. On ballot, Ryl Dunham, of Butler; Horace R. Williams, of Springfield; John Hawley, of Livingston county; and Charles F. Galloway, of Franklin county, were declared elected.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.
Nominations for delegates-at-large were called for, and Railroad Commissioner Filley offered the name of Mr. Filley. This nomination was seconded by Hon. Wm. Warner, of Kansas City. He moved that the rules be suspended, and that Mr. Filley be declared elected by acclamation.

The motion was put and carried with a whirl. Mr. Ziegenhein, of St. Louis, nominated Mr. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis. Mr. Jones, of the "land of the big red apple," nominated Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis.

Gen. Ben M. Prentiss nominated William Warner. B. B. Cahoon urged the convention to think and do nothing to imperil the party. All leaders should be recognized. So far the convention had done nothing but was right.

"I am here but for a single purpose," said Mr. Cahoon, "and that is to second the nomination of Mr. Kerens. As Filley has his followers, and, thank God, they are more numerous than any other man in Missouri, so, too, Mr. Kerens has his friends. Stand together; harmony, unity, just recognition of all."

Webster Davis nominated J. M. Jones, the mayor of Kansas City, as a representative of the young republicans of Missouri.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Davis, to the St. Louis delegates, "you who love Chauncey I. Filley, remember Chauncey I. Filley's friends."

"We'll stick," shouted back Ziegenhein, and the Filley men cheered more and more. The proper way to cut the tubers for seed is to cut them crosswise of the tuber, as indicated by the dotted lines, beginning with the one near the stem-end, and going around with the spiral produced by the eyes. This will leave the eye and its connection whole from the surface to center of the tuber, and it will be in the best condition to germinate and grow.

It is not settled yet whether it is best to plant the tip or the seed end, or not. In practice I do not do it, as there are so many eyes together there that they interfere with each other, and, except with new and very highly priced seed, I clip the seed end squarely off and throw it away.

The usual method of planting potatoes is to cover three or four inches deep with soil, and plant in drills. This is probably the best way where the land is infested with weeds, but I am convinced that larger crops can be grown by mulching the surface with straw, where there will not be too many weeds to contend with. One man in Illinois made a great success by using straw only as a covering, putting on enough to keep it from drying out at any time during the season.

I have tried this plan, with varying success, but a better way with me has been to prepare the ground in the best possible manner, and plant the potatoes as usual. In a few days a light harrow is run over the land, and this is repeated about the time the potatoes are ready to come through the ground. After this the mulch of straw is put on, and the only after-work is to pull out the weeds that come through; a small task if the land has had proper cultivation during previous years. One of the best and largest crops I ever grew was grown by this method.

In whatever manner potatoes are planted, they must have thorough cultivation, deep for the early part of the season, and shallow after the roots begin to run across the rows, for there is not a crop that is injured more by having the roots torn off by cultivation than a crop of potatoes. Unless the roots have plenty of room and plenty of food the crop cannot be a good one.

This is one point where most people sin. They do not stop to think that the potato-plant has naturally long roots, and roots of cultivated plants accordingly. If this were attended to the crop of the country would be enormously increased, with not a cent more of cost attached to it.—Farm and Fireside.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.
It never pays to overload young teams. It costs more to keep a poor horse than a good one. Never feed the work teams mostly hay when it is possible to avoid. After cream becomes sour, the more ripening the more it deteriorates. Feed oats to form bone and muscle and corn and oil-cake to make fat. Increasing the product and cheapening the cost will increase the profits. Teach the colts to walk well and you will lay a good foundation for other gains. The teams will derive more benefit from their noon rest if the harness is removed. Always keep the plow sharp. It makes better and easier work for the men and teams. When the lands come running to their feed it is a good indication that they are feeling well. The best systems of cropping are invariably those which call for the most thorough preparation of the soil. There is only one way of receiving a good reputation for producing a good article from the farm, and that is to produce it. The object in fertilizing is not only to add to the elements in the soil, but to aid those already there and make them available. Farmers' Review.

Vegetables Raised by Electricity.
For the first time in history vegetables raised by electricity are to be placed in the New York market this year. The agricultural colleges have long been experimenting with raising fruits and vegetables by means of electric lights and currents. Now electric farms have been established in New Jersey. The electricity is generated on the farms, and not only lights the buildings, but supplies the motive power for farming and teaming. Sales wonderfully stimulating vegetable growth by means of underground wires and arc lights suspended over plants. Up to now of the New Jersey farms \$25,000 have been expended for electrical appliances, the farm yielding from 50 to 60 per cent better returns than the best farms worked under the old system.

State Central Committee.
Chauncey I. Filley was unanimously elected chairman of the state central committee, and the following members were named:

COMMITTEES-AT-LARGE.
Charles P. Covington.....Louisiana
Ryl Dunham.....Butler
Horace R. Williams.....Springfield
John Hawley.....Livingston county
Charles F. Galloway.....Franklin county
BY DISTRICTS.
First District—Dr. J. L. Gleason, Marion, and B. H. Bonny, Putnam.
Second District—E. B. Ormiston, Linn; J. W. Stegall, Randolph.
Third District—M. M. Campbell, Gentry; Boyd Dunbar, Davies.
Fourth District—William F. Rankin, Aitchison; D. P. Dobbin, Holt.
Fifth District—Robert T. Craig, Jackson; John P. Jones, Lafayette.
Sixth District—John B. Egger, St. Clair; C. Z. Russell, Dale.
Seventh District—C. W. Liddis, Greene; S. K. Crawford, Pettis.
Eighth District—S. S. Austin, Cole; James P. O'Bannon, Dallas.
Ninth District—George Praterley, Gasconade; E. C. Hessler, St. Charles; Henry Ziegenhein, St. Louis; Edward W. Bauchenstein, Clayton.
Tenth District—H. B. Brownell, John G. Beasley, city of St. Louis.
Twelfth District—William M. Horton and Joe Kleitzer.
Thirteenth District—A. J. Watts, of Webster, and Will E. Crow, of Jefferson.
Fourteenth District—M. B. Candler, of West Plains, and H. B. King-Solving, of Duncan.
Fifteenth District—W. B. Cain, of Jasper, and L. D. Bell, of Newton.

THE REASON OF IT.—"Is your daughter going into the country for her health?" "Oh, no. I turn her loose for the winter to become bronzed."—Detroit Free Press.

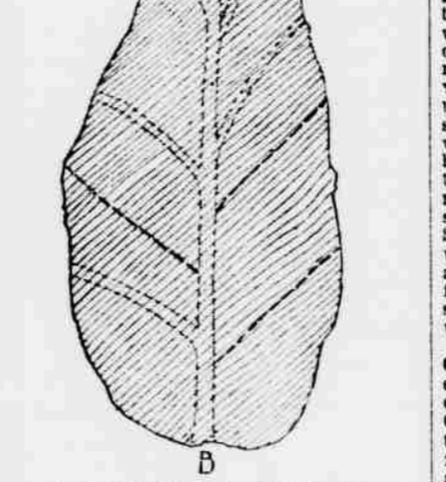
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CUTTING POTATO SEED.

The Proper Way to Do It Is to Slice the Tubers Crosswise.

There is a right and wrong way to cut potato-seed, and most people cut the wrong way. If you will take a potato and examine it carefully, you will see the eyes, instead of being placed prominently about the potato, are placed in a more or less regular spiral from stem to seed end. If a potato is split in half lengthwise after the eyes have started in the spring, you can see the continuation of the eyes from where they appear on the surface to the center of the tuber indicated by a watery streak, something after the manner shown in the cut.

Now, if in cutting potatoes for seed the pieces are cut straight through the



potato, these branches will be cut off, and the strength of the eye diminished, more or less. The proper way to cut the tubers for seed is to cut them crosswise of the tuber, as indicated by the dotted lines, beginning with the one near the stem-end, and going around with the spiral produced by the eyes. This will leave the eye and its connection whole from the surface to center of the tuber, and it will be in the best condition to germinate and grow.

It is not settled yet whether it is best to plant the tip or the seed end, or not. In practice I do not do it, as there are so many eyes together there that they interfere with each other, and, except with new and very highly priced seed, I clip the seed end squarely off and throw it away.

The usual method of planting potatoes is to cover three or four inches deep with soil, and plant in drills. This is probably the best way where the land is infested with weeds, but I am convinced that larger crops can be grown by mulching the surface with straw, where there will not be too many weeds to contend with. One man in Illinois made a great success by using straw only as a covering, putting on enough to keep it from drying out at any time during the season.

I have tried this plan, with varying success, but a better way with me has been to prepare the ground in the best possible manner, and plant the potatoes as usual. In a few days a light harrow is run over the land, and this is repeated about the time the potatoes are ready to come through the ground. After this the mulch of straw is put on, and the only after-work is to pull out the weeds that come through; a small task if the land has had proper cultivation during previous years. One of the best and largest crops I ever grew was grown by this method.

In whatever manner potatoes are planted, they must have thorough cultivation, deep for the early part of the season, and shallow after the roots begin to run across the rows, for there is not a crop that is injured more by having the roots torn off by cultivation than a crop of potatoes. Unless the roots have plenty of room and plenty of food the crop cannot be a good one.

This is one point where most people sin. They do not stop to think that the potato-plant has naturally long roots, and roots of cultivated plants accordingly. If this were attended to the crop of the country would be enormously increased, with not a cent more of cost attached to it.—Farm and Fireside.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.
It never pays to overload young teams. It costs more to keep a poor horse than a good one. Never feed the work teams mostly hay when it is possible to avoid. After cream becomes sour, the more ripening the more it deteriorates. Feed oats to form bone and muscle and corn and oil-cake to make fat. Increasing the product and cheapening the cost will increase the profits. Teach the colts to walk well and you will lay a good foundation for other gains. The teams will derive more benefit from their noon rest if the harness is removed. Always keep the plow sharp. It makes better and easier work for the men and teams. When the lands come running to their feed it is a good indication that they are feeling well. The best systems of cropping are invariably those which call for the most thorough preparation of the soil. There is only one way of receiving a good reputation for producing a good article from the farm, and that is to produce it. The object in fertilizing is not only to add to the elements in the soil, but to aid those already there and make them available. Farmers' Review.

Vegetables Raised by Electricity.
For the first time in history vegetables raised by electricity are to be placed in the New York market this year. The agricultural colleges have long been experimenting with raising fruits and vegetables by means of electric lights and currents. Now electric farms have been established in New Jersey. The electricity is generated on the farms, and not only lights the buildings, but supplies the motive power for farming and teaming. Sales wonderfully stimulating vegetable growth by means of underground wires and arc lights suspended over plants. Up to now of the New Jersey farms \$25,000 have been expended for electrical appliances, the farm yielding from 50 to 60 per cent better returns than the best farms worked under the old system.

State Central Committee.
Chauncey I. Filley was unanimously elected chairman of the state central committee, and the following members were named:

COMMITTEES-AT-LARGE.
Charles P. Covington.....Louisiana
Ryl Dunham.....Butler
Horace R. Williams.....Springfield
John Hawley.....Livingston county
Charles F. Galloway.....Franklin county
BY DISTRICTS.
First District—Dr. J. L. Gleason, Marion, and B. H. Bonny, Putnam.
Second District—E. B. Ormiston, Linn; J. W. Stegall, Randolph.
Third District—M. M. Campbell, Gentry; Boyd Dunbar, Davies.
Fourth District—William F. Rankin, Aitchison; D. P. Dobbin, Holt.
Fifth District—Robert T. Craig, Jackson; John P. Jones, Lafayette.
Sixth District—John B. Egger, St. Clair; C. Z. Russell, Dale.
Seventh District—C. W. Liddis, Greene; S. K. Crawford, Pettis.
Eighth District—S. S. Austin, Cole; James P. O'Bannon, Dallas.
Ninth District—George Praterley, Gasconade; E. C. Hessler, St. Charles; Henry Ziegenhein, St. Louis; Edward W. Bauchenstein, Clayton.
Tenth District—H. B. Brownell, John G. Beasley, city of St. Louis.
Twelfth District—William M. Horton and Joe Kleitzer.
Thirteenth District—A. J. Watts, of Webster, and Will E. Crow, of Jefferson.
Fourteenth District—M. B. Candler, of West Plains, and H. B. King-Solving, of Duncan.
Fifteenth District—W. B. Cain, of Jasper, and L. D. Bell, of Newton.

THE REASON OF IT.—"Is your daughter going into the country for her health?" "Oh, no. I turn her loose for the winter to become bronzed."—Detroit Free Press.

A Noble Work.

The Young Men's Christian Association has accomplished much good throughout the length and breadth of the land. No branch of the Association has garnered more plentiful harvest however than has the Railroad Branch. The good influences that have surrounded and good examples that have been set the employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway by the Y. M. C. A. workers have done wonders in improving the morals of the men.

The thousands of delegates, members and friends of the Christian Endeavor Society who will go over the Chesapeake and Ohio road next July en route to Washington to attend the National Meeting will have ample opportunity to study the practical workings of the Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A. at Cincinnati, Covington, Ky., Hinton and Hinton, Va., and at Clifton Forge and Gladstone, Virginia.

Back about the year 1881 or '82, the employees of the C. & O. were furnished with a reading room and sitting room at Hinton, W. Va., by the Company. The quarters were comfortable, there were good fires ready for the men to warm by, and an abundance of newspapers and magazines were always to be found, as well as numerous games such as checkers, chess and dominoes.

Previous to the opening of these rooms by the Company when the train men came in for a run or had to lay over at Hinton they went to the saloons because there was no place else where they could go and have the advantages of heat for warmth and light by which to read the papers. This was particularly true in winter time. Even if they hadn't become unfitted for duty through drinking they stayed around the saloons and lost sleep while they waited in order to be able to have been in proper condition to perform their duties. The improvement in the men's morals after the opening of the reading and sitting rooms at Hinton was very marked. Soon after the opening of the rooms, they were turned over to the Y. M. C. A., and a lunch room, bath room and other comforts and conveniences were added. A small monthly fee was charged the men which they cheerfully contributed.

When M. E. Ingalls took charge of the Chesapeake & Ohio road as president he encouraged the work of the Y. M. C. A. in every possible way and in behalf of the Chesapeake & Ohio company guaranteed to the Y. M. C. A. any deficit that might arise from the expenses of keeping up the rooms at Hinton, or those that might be established elsewhere along the line. Sleeping rooms were added to the building at Hinton, and the Company erected or furnished the Y. M. C. A. with a building at Clifton Forge, Ky., and at Gladstone, Va. The quarters were all made as comfortable as possible for the men. They were put in charge of officers of the Y. M. C. A. and the good work has gone steadily on.

The train-men no longer frequent the saloons, they are always in the best possible mental and physical condition and prepared to discharge their duties in a prompt and efficient manner that passengers traveling over the C. & O. are sure to receive the best possible care and attention and are as safe as at home.

The Chesapeake & Ohio's passenger equipment is the very best to be obtained by the most liberal expenditure of money. The dining car service is known as the best in the world.

The C. & O. passes through a territory not only noted for its beauty of scenery, but rich with historical landmarks of two wars, the battlefields of the last one being still visible. Hot Springs, Natural Bridge, Richmond, Newport News, Charlottesville, York, Charlottesville and many other points of beauty and interest are all on the C. & O. line. The regular maintenance of the fast schedule is due to the proficiency and alertness of the trainmen and this is due to a very great extent to the efforts of the Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

"MADAM, your father says he cannot afford to dress you as a summer girl this season." "All right, madame. Get me a tailor, get him a new suit and put him as an athletic girl."—Detroit Free Press.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. CHENEY for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
W. & T. BAKER, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDRON, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"He is good-natured, is he?" "Good-natured! Why, I have known that man to wear a smiling countenance when he was in the midst of taking off a person's plaster!"—Boston Courier.

The Conscience Department.
Of the human system is the stomach. In consequence of its activity, the body is supplied with the elements of force, brain, nervous and muscular energy. When this system is impeded in its functions, the best agent for forming a healthy habit to its operations is Hall's Stomach Pills. They are a corrective for malaria, bilious and kidney complaints, nervousness and constipation.

An Evening Testimonial.—First Aspirant for Fame.—"We've got a hen that's laid an Easter egg!" Second Dito—"Pooh, that's nothing; my father's had a foundation stone!"—Fun.

Firs stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Mrs. M. H. Kline's "day's" cure. Marvellous cures. Testimonial and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 231 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"PAPA, why did they call Henry of Navarre the Hunchback of Bourdeaux? Because he was a bird, my son?"—N. Y. Press.

Pain's Cure for Consumption reduces the most chronic cases of Cough, Spasmodic, Hoarse, and Whooping Cough, and all other lung troubles. It is a sure cure for all cases of Consumption, and is sold by all Druggists. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK, May 19, 1891.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 14 00 to 15 00
CATTLE—Foreign Steers..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Mixed Steers..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Native Heifers..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Heifers..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Heifers..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Cows..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Foreign Cows..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Mixed Cows..... 10 00 to 11 00
CATTLE—Native Bulls..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Bulls..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Bulls..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Calves..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Foreign Calves..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Mixed Calves..... 10 00 to 11 00
CATTLE—Native Yearlings..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Yearlings..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Yearlings..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Stags..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Stags..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Stags..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Bucks..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Bucks..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Bucks..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Does..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Does..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Does..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Kids..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Kids..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Kids..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Lambs..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Lambs..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Lambs..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Wethers..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Wethers..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Wethers..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Goats..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Goats..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Goats..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Kids..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Kids..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Kids..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Lambs..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Lambs..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Lambs..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Wethers..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Wethers..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Wethers..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Goats..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Goats..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Goats..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Kids..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Kids..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Kids..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Lambs..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Lambs..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Lambs..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Wethers..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Wethers..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Wethers..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Goats..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Goats..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Goats..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Kids..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Kids..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Kids..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Lambs..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Lambs..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Lambs..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Wethers..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Wethers..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Wethers..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Goats..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Goats..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Goats..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Kids..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Kids..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Kids..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Lambs..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Lambs..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Lambs..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Wethers..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Wethers..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Wethers..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Goats..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Goats..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Goats..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Kids..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Kids..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Kids..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Lambs..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Lambs..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Lambs..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Wethers..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Wethers..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Wethers..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Goats..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Goats..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Goats..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Kids..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Kids..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Kids..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Lambs..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Lambs..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Lambs..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Wethers..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Wethers..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Wethers..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Goats..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Goats..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Goats..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Kids..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Kids..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Kids..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Lambs..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Lambs..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Lambs..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Wethers..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Wethers..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Wethers..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Goats..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Goats..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Goats..... 11 00 to 12 00
CATTLE—Native Kids..... 13 00 to 14 00
CATTLE—Foreign Kids..... 12 00 to 13 00
CATTLE—Mixed Kids..... 11 00 to 12